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KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTER EXAMINES REGIONAL MAKE-UP OF CURRENT GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 20 Jul 80 p 3, Seoul U.S. Embassy Translation

[Article by Reporter YI Yong-tok]

[Summary] In the nation's officialdom, one's hometown seems to have more influence than his academic clique. The so-called regionalism has been dissipated much today.

Since the May 16th military revolution of 1961, there have been a total of 287 government ministers, including Seoul City mayoralty and the directorship of the KCIA. When analyzed by their hometowns, 40 were from North Kyongsang Province (13.9%), 39 from South Kyongsang Province (13.6%, including Pusan), 31 from South Ch'ungch'ong Province (10.8%), and 24 each from South Cholla Province and from Seoul (8.4% respectively). They were followed by 15 from Kyonggi Province, 12 from North Cholla Province, 11 from North Ch'ungch'ong Province, and 10 from Kangwon Province.

According to the statistics, the ratio between Yongnam (Kyongsang Provinces) and Honam (Cholla Provinces) stood at 2 to 1 (or 27.5% to 12.9%). Since this is a simple arithmetic comparison, some consideration must be given to the population figures for these two areas. Although it is an arithmetic comparison, it must be pointed out that the statistical figures are a far cry from what is worried about by the general public.

Even in the ministerial posts, Honam people have rarely been appointed prime minister, deputy prime minister and minister of economic planning, or ministers of foreign affairs, finance, and justice. To the post of the minister of home affairs, Pak Kyong-won, hailing from South Cholla Province, has been the only Honam man appointed in 1962, 1968, and again in 1974.

It must be noted, however, this tendency dates almost back to the days before the May 16th military revolution. During the days under the Liberal and Democratic regime, Honam people were never appointed prime minister or ministers of finance and national defense. To the post of home affairs minister, Chae'ch'on was the only Honam man ever appointed. To the posts of ministers of foreign affairs and justice, Honam men were very rarely appointed.

Moreover, their number on the cabinet posts before the May 16th military revolution was less than that after the May 16th. In the cabinets formed since the May 16th military revolution, two to four Honam men each have been appointed, though their number varied depending on the prevailing political and economic situations.

The present cabinet consists of four Yongnam men, three Honam men, three Seoul men, three Kyonggi men, and two South Ch'ungch'ong men. As far as cabinet posts are concerned, the consideration to Yongnam-Honam people has been given more since the May 16th than under the Liberal regime, and even more now than under the Yusin system.

Out of those cabinet members since the May 16th revolution, those hailing from North Korea accounted for 26.1 percent, ranking next to those from Yongnam. This has something to do with the large-scale appointment of retired military generals. It may well be regarded as a considerate action for five million people who sought refuge in the south and those brethren in the north. This is also well contrasting with the fact that those hailing from north barely account for 6.6 percent of government officials in Grade-2 and above.

Out of the total 1,357 high-level officials (as of March 1980), 322 were from Seoul, 226 from North Kyongsang, 140 from South Kyongsang, 115 from Kyonggi, 113 from South Ch'ungch'ong, 95 from South Cholla, 90 from the North, 58 from North Ch'ungch'ong, 55 from North Cholla, 49 from Kangwon, 34 from Pusan, and 10 from Cheju.

Those from Yongnam including Pusan City took the lion's share of 33.2 percent, followed by Seoul and Ch'ungch'ong Province (12.6%) and Honam areas (11.1%). Although the present distribution, particularly after the recent purges, might be different, it means that until last March, two out of three ranking government officials were either from Seoul-Kyonggi or from Yongnam.

That apart from the provincial distribution of cabinet members, the hometown distribution of government officials in Grade-2 and above is somewhat off balance, should be subjected to a continued study and review. The regional balance of high-level officials has been gradually improved since the May 16th.

In 1962, the ratio between Yongnam and Honam men among high-level officials stood at about 2 to 1, whereas the population ratio between the two regions was 100 to 84. In view of the current population ratio, the distribution ratio of high-echelon officials from Yongnam and Honam areas, 3 to 1, shows a gain of 0.1 on the part of the latter.

Accordingly, it will be desirable to keep the hometown ratio of high-level government officials in the right proportion to the provincial population figures. It must also be carefully reviewed that the Yongnam and Seoul forces now have a ratio which is higher than the average provinces.

The problem is how to keep balance of those from areas other than Seoul, considering that Seoulites do not entertain particularly strong fellowship among people from Seoul. This regionalism issue, of course, cannot be the "private parts" of ours alone, considering the fact that there was once a controversy over the "Georgia Mafia" right after the inauguration of President Jimmy Carter.

During the days under Yi Dynasty, there were express legal provisions concerning the regional quotas set for high government offices. Wisdom in this quota system should be carefully considered. And we must all deeply think over why this regionalism has had to be a matter of concern from old times, in this small land.

CSO: 4108

BRIEFS

CURB ON FARM IMPORTS--The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has decided to curb imports of agro-fishery goods to maintain the prices of locally-produced agro-fishery goods at a satisfactory level for farmers and fishermen. The measure is expected to discourage the widening gap between the income levels of urban and rural people, the ministry said yesterday. The ministry will drastically increase its supply of loans to farmers and its investments in rural villages, it also said. Officials concerned at the ministry said that rice production had not been satisfactory for the last two years, and the livelihood of farmers had thus been affected. On the other hand, the government has imported excessive amounts of farm and livestock goods to discourage rises in their prices on domestic markets, they said. Farming costs, however, have risen steadily due to oil price increases, they said. At the end of last year, the annual income of farmers reached 2,228,000 won per household on average, 85 percent of the level of urban workers at that time. Main emphasis will be put on increasing the incomes of farmers and fishermen in agro-fishery policies to be executed in the days ahead, according to them. So far, the ministry has regulated rises in domestic prices of farm goods by importing massive amounts of farm produce. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Jul 80 p 7]

LONG-TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING SYSTEM--The government is adopting a medium- and long-term financial planning system with the view to strengthening relations between the fiscal program and the fifth five-year economic and social development plan (1982-86). According to a means of developing the budgetary system drafted by the Economic Planning Board, the proposed system is designed to rectify various absurdities in the current one-year fiscal program so as to reduce the alienation between budget and economic planning by making a long-range prospects for revenues and expenditures. The new measure calls for a shift of the budgetary system to increased efficiency and effectiveness in the management of various special accounts. In an overall readjustment of subsidies from the central government to provincial administrations, more financial projects will be transferred to provincial government while expenditures for educational purposes will be shifted to provincial administrations, according to the new measure. The measure also calls for encouragement of plans to shift state-run enterprises into private management. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Jul 80 p 7]

SSANGYONG BUSINESS GROUP--Seoul Aug 2 OP-KYODO--Korea's Ssangyong business group Friday formally launched the country's first wholly locally owned oil refinery, taking over all the Iranian equity in the original joint venture Ssangyong Oil Refining Co., with the National Iranian Oil Co. (NIOC). Ssangyong paid the NIOC \$20 million for its interest in the 60,000-barrel-per-day refinery, which began as the Korea-Iran Petroleum Co. Ssangyong and the NIOC invested \$17 million each in 1976 to establish the refinery, which began operations early last May. Problems arose early this year, however, when the Iranian partner announced it would withdraw its capital, in accordance with the new Iranian Government's ban on overseas capital investment. According to business sources here, Iran demanded that Ssangyong pay \$67 million in compensation for the NIOC investment, but the two sides finally agreed early in June on the \$20 million figure. The sources said that the NIOC would continue to provide crude oil for the refinery, contracting year by year. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English Time not given 2 Aug 80 OW]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

PLANNED PEACE MARCH--Tokyo July 30 KYODO--About 2,000 Korean residents gathered at the Yamano Hall in Yoyogi, Tokyo, Wednesday for a mass rally to achieve a great peace march up the entire length of the Korean peninsula. The projected peace march, sponsored by the League of Korean Residents in Japan for the Promotion of Democratization in Korea (CHOMINREN), is to start from Pusan at the southern tip of the Korean peninsula and end at Sinuiju on the North Korea-China border. The aim of the march is to promote Korean unification. CHOMINREN asked Pyongyang for permission to cross the 38th parallel, but no reply had been received by Wednesday. After deciding to send a fresh request to North Korea, the participants marched around Shinjuku. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English Time not given 30 Jun 80 OW]

CSO: 4120

COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF DPRK'S MARINE PRODUCT INDUSTRY MADE

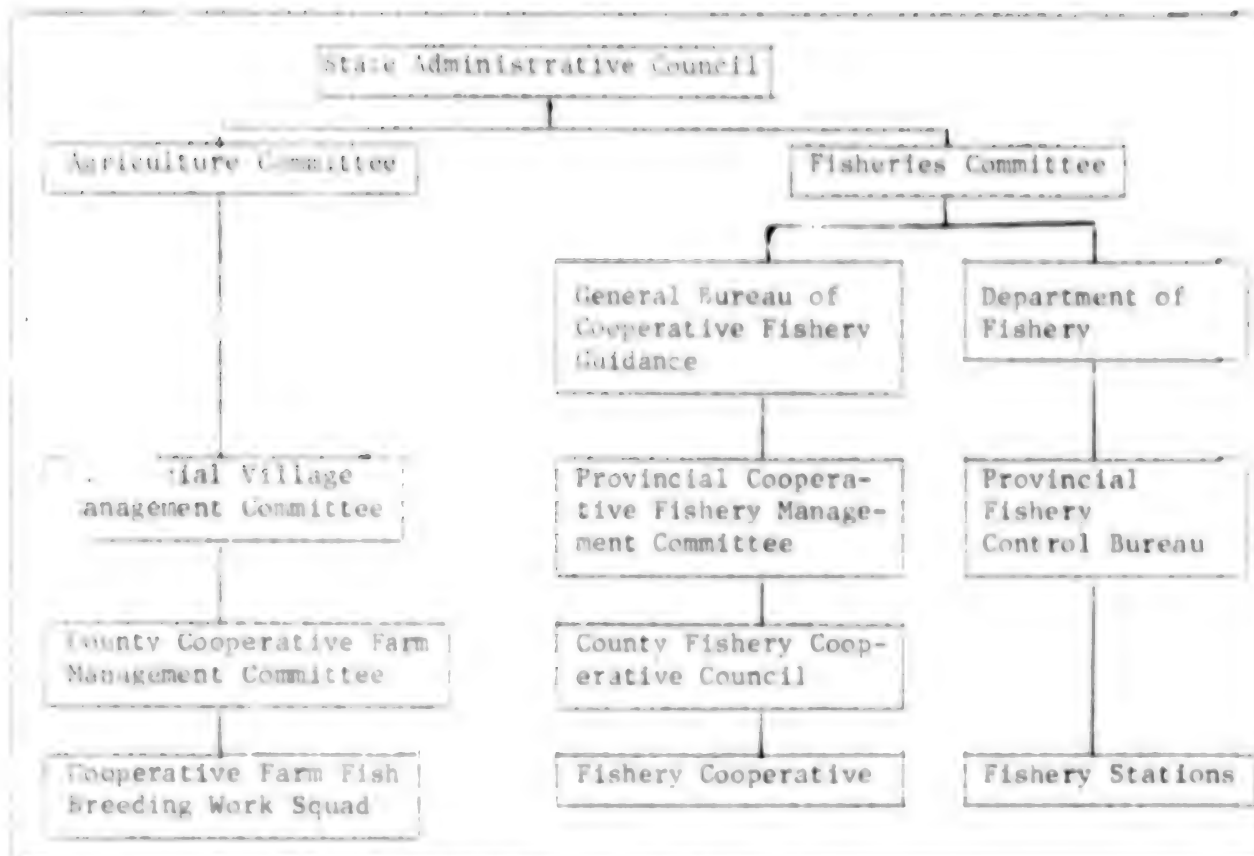
Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 71, Jun 80 pp 20-32

[Text] Marine Product Industry

The marine product industry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is mainly concentrated at the East Sea (Japan Sea) and the West Sea (Yellow Sea), although the deep sea fishing began in the early 1970's. The most of the catch is cod fish in the East Sea area.

The government office controlling the marine product industry is the Fisheries Committee under the State Administration Council. (The fresh water fishing comes under the control of the General Bureau of Fish Farming of the Agriculture Committee. (See Figure 1) There are two administrative units: the state-controlled fishery stations and the cooperatives controlled fishery cooperatives. According to our findings, there are a total of 31 fishery stations (Figure 2), including 23 on the East Sea coast and 8 on the West Sea coast (Table 3). The small-scale cooperatives are scattered throughout the area. Sinp'o is the largest fishery station and it owns a fleet of deep sea fishing vessels composed of large processing modern ships, trawl boats and refrigerator cargo ships. The Sinp'o main docking port is a large base for fishing activities with large-scale refrigeration storage and canning facilities. The East Sea coast has larger facilities and the North Korea's Marine Products Industry is largely located on the East Sea coast.

Figure 2. Marine Product Control Organization



See KITA CHOSEN KENKYU No 53, p 61 and No 55, p 21

The actual amount of marine production in North Korea is not known except the target of production of 1.3 million tons for the Six-Year Plan (1971 to 1976) and 2.7 million tons for the Second Seven-Year Plan (1976 to 1984). The details of fishing equipment are also unknown. We collected information on fishing vessels and were able to obtain data to estimate the number of fishing vessels that North Korea is believed to possess, as presented in Table 1 and 2. (The information is inadequate; therefore, it is presented for reference only.) The data were obtained from North Korea's news reports published since 1977. The following is the summary report based on the information.

1. In the West Sea, the stationary net boats or angler net ships (North Korean terminology. It is used only in the West Sea) are mostly used and trawlers are used only in the East Sea.
2. North Korea has four different classes of trawlers: 150-ton, 270-ton, 450-ton and 1,000-ton class. The 450-ton class and larger are all deployed in the Sinp'o area and the rest of lesser class vessels are stationed at various locations on the East Sea coast.

3. The 450-ton class trawlers and other marine fishing vessels are estimated to number at least 200. Assuming that 30 to 40 percent was not accounted for, the total could amount to slightly less than 300. However, small vessels of several tons and boats without engines were excluded from the figure. The table includes those being reported several times (2 to 8) under same vessel number; therefore, unannounced vessel number is believed to be few.

Note 1. See KITA CHOSEN KENKYU No 31, p 19 for the recent instruction by Kim Il-song on the Marine Product Industry.

Note 2. Angler net is large mouthed, circular shaped net called "ankan" net in North Korea. It is used to catch croakers and shrimps. Following figures and tables are prepared by this research center.



Fig. 1. Locations of the Fishery Stations (The numbers shown correspond with those appearing on Table 3.)

Table 1. Large Fishing Vessels (over 1,000-ton class)

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Type</u> | <u>Tonnage</u> | <u>Year Built</u> | <u>Controlled by</u> | <u>Remarks</u> | <u>Source</u> |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Kumgangsán | | | | Sinp'o Fishery Station | | MINJU 7641118 |
| Un'páan Chonghong | Trawler Refrigeration vessel | 3,750 | 73 | Same | Built at Chongjin Shipyard | MINJU 7641116 PICTORIAL 7333-22 |
| Ch'ongbangsan Ogasan | Trawler Trawler at stern | 3,750 | 74 | Same Yanghwa Fishery Station | Built at Wonsan Shipyard | NOORD 7642064 NOORD 7642064 |
| Ch'omusan Paektusan | | 3,750 | | Kim Chaek Fishery Station | | NOORD 7711033 |
| Chilbosan Wísong | Deep sea fishing boat | | | Same | | MINJU 7642068 MINJU 7641118 |
| Aeguk | | | | Otaejin Fishery Station | | NOORD 7641018 |
| Ponghwasan | Trawler at stern | 3,750 | 70 | | Built at Chongjin Shipyard | PICTORIAL 07611-23 |
| Panyongsan | Same | 3,750 | 75 | | Built at Sinp'o Shipyard | 13-36 |
| Changdoksán | Same | 3,750 | 77 | | Built at Wonsan Shipyard | 52-47 |
| Pirobong | Refrigeration vessel | 5,000 | 72 | | Built at Chongjin Shipyard | NOORD 7240412 |
| Paekmasan | Same | 1,350 | 72 | | Built at Yongamp'o Shipyard | NOORD 7340416 |
| Paekkumsan | Same | 3,750 | 76 | | Built at Sinp'o Shipyard | NOORD 7440415 |
| Namdaesan | | | | | | FT 74311 |

Table 2. Other Fishing Vessels (under 1,000 ton class)

| Number | Type | Tonnage | Year Built | Controlled by | Remarks | Source |
|--------|----------------------|----------|------------|---------------------------|---|----------------|
| 001 | Stationary net ships | | | Mongump'o Fishery Station | | MOCHONG 770412 |
| 005 | Same | | | Same | | MOCHONG 770412 |
| 006 | Same | | | Same | | MOCHONG 770427 |
| 007 | Same | | | Same | | MOCHONG 770445 |
| 009 | Same | | | The Third Fishing Group | | MOCHONG 770507 |
| 010 | Refrigeration vessel | | | Mongump'o Fishery Station | | Same |
| | | | | Wonsan Fishery Station | | MOCHONG 771101 |
| 051 | Medium-sized vessel | 450 tons | | Chongjin Fishery Station | Sometimes called Socialist Workers Youth or No 51 | MOCHONG 790303 |
| 053 | Trawler | | | Chongjin Fishery Station | | MOCHONG 791221 |
| 056 | Trawler | | | Chongjin Fishery Station | | MOCHONG 770120 |
| 057 | Trawler | | | Same | | MINJU 761108 |
| 058 | Trawler | | | Same | | MOCHONG 761113 |
| 059 | Trawler | | | Same | | MOCHONG 770120 |
| 076 | Trawler | | | Same | | Same |
| 096 | Trawler | | | Same | Also called No 76 | MINJU 790219 |
| 101 | Medium-sized trawler | 450 tons | | Sinp'o Fishery Station | "Socialist Workers Youth" Capt Pak Su-pom | MOCHONG 770120 |
| 104 | | | | Sinp'o Fishery Station | | MOCHONG 791222 |
| 105 | Medium-sized trawler | 450 tons | | Sinp'o Fishery Station | | MOCHONG 770121 |
| 106 | Same | 450 tons | | Sinp'o Fishery Station | | MOCHONG 770406 |
| 107 | Trawler | 450 tons | | Same | | MINJU 781222 |
| 108 | Medium-sized trawler | 450 tons | 77 | Same | Rebuilt at Pangjin ship repairing station in 1977 | MOCHONG 770304 |
| | | | | | | MOCHONG 771101 |
| 108 | | | | Odaejin Fishery Station | | MOCHONG 880119 |
| 109 | Medium-sized trawler | 450 tons | | Sinp'o Fishery Station | | MINJU 781122 |

Table 2 (continued)

| Number | Type | Tonnage | Year Built | Controlled By | Remarks | Source |
|--------|--------------------------|----------|------------|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 110 | Trawler | | | Yanghae Fishery Station | | NOORMC 790121 |
| 111 | Medium-sized trawler | 450 tons | | Same | Asst. Capt Yi Hong-sik | NOORMC 790109 |
| 112 | Same | 450 tons | | Same | | NOORMC 790109 |
| 113 | Same | 450 tons | | Same | | Same |
| 114 | Same | 450 tons | | Same | | Same |
| 115 | Same | 450 tons | | Same | | Same |
| 119 | Circular moored net boat | | | Same | | NOORMC 770111 |
| 121 | Trawler | | | Hongwon Fishery Station | Capt. Kim Wang-ung | PICTORIAL 7901-21 NOORMC 770111 |
| 122 | Trawler | | | The First Fishing Group | | NOORMC 770111 |
| 123 | Trawler | | | Hongwon Fishery Station | | NOORMC 770111 |
| 126 | Trawler | | | The First Fishing Group | | NOORMC 770111 |
| 127 | | | | Hongwon Fishery Station | | NOORMC 770111 |
| 128 | Medium-sized trawler | | | The First Fishing Group | | NOORMC 770111 |
| | | | | Sinp'o Fishery Station | | NOORMC 770111 |
| | | | | Sinp'o Fishery Station | | NOORMC 770111 |
| 133 | | | | Orange Sub-Fishery Station | Chief Engr Yi Tok-yong "Socialist Workers Youth" | NOORMC 791211 |
| 134 | | | | Same | | NOORMC 791211 |
| 172 | Trawler | | | Songdowon Fishery Station | | NOORMC 791211 |
| 173 | | | | Wonsan Fishery Station | "Socialist Workers Youth" | NOORMC 791211 |
| 174 | Trawler | | | Songdowon Fishery Station | | Same |
| 175 | Trawler | | | Chongjin Fishery Station | | NOORMC 791211 |

Table 2 (continued)

| <u>Number</u> | <u>Type</u> | <u>Tonnage</u> | <u>Year Built</u> | <u>Controlled by</u> | <u>Remarks</u> | <u>Source</u> |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 177 | All purpose boat | | | Wonsan Fishery Station | | MINJU 791212 |
| 178 | Trawler | | | Songdoon Fishery Station | | MINJU 780301 |
| 201 | | 270 tons | | Najin Fishery Station | "Socialist Workers Youth" | MINCHONG 790303 |
| 202 | | | | Fishery Station Where Comrade Yi Chong-sop Works | | MOODONG 791111 |
| 204 | | | | Same | | Same |
| 205 | | | | Same | | Same |
| 209 | | 270 tons | | Najin Fishery Station | | MOCHONG 790303 |
| 210 | All purpose boat | | | Samho Fishery Station | | MOODONG 791213 |
| 212 | | | | Tanch'on Fishery Station | | MOCHONG 800113 |
| 216 | | | | Yuktae Fishery Station | | MOCHONG 791225 |
| 218 | | 270 tons | | Soho Fishery Station | | MOODONG 781104 |
| 220 | Trawler | 270 tons | | Hongwon Fishery Station | | MOODONG 770114 |
| | | | | The Second Fishing Group | "Socialist Workers Youth" | MOCHONG 781230 |
| 221 | Trawler | 270 tons | | Hongwon Fishery Station | Same | MOCHONG 780301 |
| 224 | Trawler | | | Soho Fishery Station | | MOODONG 781104 |
| 226 | All purpose boat | 270 tons | | Wonsan Fishery Station | | MINJU 781213 |
| 228 | All purpose boat | | | The Fourth Fishing Group | | |
| | | | | Wonsan Fishery Station | | MINJU 781213 |
| 241 | | | | The Fourth Fishing Group | | MOODONG 780309 |
| 252 | Medium-sized trawler | 450 tons | | Yuktae Fishery Station | | MOODONG 791213 |
| 255 | Same | 450 tons | | Samho Fishery Station | | |
| 256 | All purpose boat | | | Same | | Same |
| 257 | Same | | | T'oecho Fishery Station | | MINJU 791212 |
| 291 | | | | Same | | Same |
| 306 | | | | Chongjin Fishery Station | | MOODONG 790219 |
| 307 | | | | Najin Fishery Station | | MOODONG 791007 |
| 317 | | | | Same | | MOCHONG 780301 |
| | | | | Otaejin Fishery Station | | MOCHONG same |
| | | | | | Capt Ma Ung-su | MOODONG 791123 |

Table 2 (continued)

| Number | Type | Tonnage | Year Built | Controlled by | Remarks | Source |
|--------|------------------------|---------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| 325 | | | | Unggi Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 791019 |
| 327 | | | | Same | | NOCHONG 791013 |
| 332 | | | | Yuktæ Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 780307 |
| 333 | | | | Same | | Same |
| 337 | Deep sea steam ship | | | Iwon Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 790121 |
| 344 | Drag net boat | | | Same | "Socialist Workers Youth" | NOCHONG 790121 |
| 360 | All purpose boat | | | Wonsam Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 791217 |
| 361 | Same | | | Same | | MINJU 790105 |
| 362 | Same | | | Same | | NOCHONG 791111 |
| 372 | | | | Komalsan Fishery Station | "Socialist Workers Youth" | NOCHONG 780101 |
| 373 | | | | Chongjin Fishery Station | | MINJU 791217 |
| 375 | | | | Komalsan Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 791125 |
| 381 | | | | Najin Fishery Station | | MINJU 800120 |
| 382 | | | | Otaejin Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 791122 |
| 383 | | | | Chongjin Fishery Station | | MINJU 791217 |
| 384 | | | | Otaejin Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 791222 |
| 389 | | | | Komalsan Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 791225 |
| 393 | | | | Songnam Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 800117 |
| 395 | | | | Same | | NOCHONG 780101 |
| 407 | | | | Tokkumi Fishery Coopera- tives | | MINJU 791217 |
| 444 | Deep sea steam boat | | | Iwon Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 790121 |
| 447 | | | | Yongtae Fishery Station | | MINJU 790110 |
| 469 | | | | Yuktæ Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 780304 |
| 473 | | | | Tokkumi Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 791111 |
| 475 | | | | Yuktæ Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 780304 |
| 496 | Drag net boat | | | Yongtae Fishery Station | | MINJU 771221 |
| 500 | | | | Hodo Fishery Cooperatives | | NOCHONG 791019 |

Table 2 (continued)

| <u>Number</u> | <u>Type</u> | <u>Tonnage</u> | <u>Year Built</u> | <u>Controlled by</u> | <u>Remarks</u> | <u>Source</u> |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| 508 | | | | Mundok Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 751214 |
| 531 | | | | The Second Fishing Group | | |
| | | | | Hanchon Fishery Station | | |
| 538 | Drag net boat | | | The Second Fishing Group | | NOCHONG 790419 |
| | | | | Hanch'on Fishery Station | | |
| 540 | | | | The First Fishing Group | | |
| | | | | Hanch'on Fishery Station | | |
| 541 | | | | The First Fishing Group | | NOCHONG 791030 |
| | | | | Hanch'on Fishery Station | | |
| 542 | | | | The First Fishing Group | | NOCHONG 791030 |
| | | | | Hanch'on Fishery Station | | |
| 544 | All purpose boat | | | The Second Fishing Group | | NOCHONG 791030 |
| | | | | Soho Fishery Station | | |
| 561 | Drag net boat | | | The First Fishing Group | | NOCHONG 790411 |
| | | | | Haksade Fishery Coopera- tives | | MINJU 781112 |
| 575 | | | | Wonsan Fishery Station | | MINJU 790105 |
| 578 | | | | Tongch'on Fishery Station | | MINJU 800115 |
| 583 | | | | Tongch'on Fishery Station | | Same |
| 591 | Trawler | | | Same | | MINJU 790807 |
| 594 | | | | Hanch'on Fishery Station | | |
| 600 | Drag net boat | | | The First Fishing Group | | NOCHONG 791030 |
| 601 | | | | Wonsan Fishery Station | | MINJU 761127 |
| 603 | | | | Kosong Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 761228 |
| 604 | | | | Same | | NOCHONG 780301 |
| 617 | | | | Same | | MINJU 800115 |
| 618 | | | | Komalsan Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 791225 |
| 637 | | | | Najin Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 780301 |
| | | | | Komalsan [phonetic] Fishery Station | | Same |
| 649 | Submarine boat | | | Chakto Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 791115 |
| 665 | Drag net boat | | | Yongdae Fishery Station | | MINJU 771221 |
| 669 | | | | Najin Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 780301 |
| 685 | | | | Kwaksan Fishery Station | | |
| | | | | The First Fishing Group | | NOCHONG 781207 |

Table 2 (cont. inued)

| Number | Type | Tonnage | Year Built | Controlled by | Remarks | Source |
|--------|--------------------------|---------|------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 697 | | | | Kwaksan Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 7911014 |
| 698 | | | | The First Fishing Group | | NOCHONG 7911014 |
| 696 | KIAN (?) | | | Kwaksan Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 7911014 |
| 700 | | | | The First Fishing Group | | NOCHONG 7911014 |
| 707 | | | | Tokkum (phonetic) | | NOCHONG 7911014 |
| | | | | Fishery Cooperatives | | NOCHONG 7911014 |
| | | | | Tokkum Fishery Cooperatives | | NOCHONG 7911014 |
| 708 | | | | Same | | Same |
| 731 | | | | Najin Fishery Station | "Socialist Workers Youth" | NOCHONG 7901014 |
| 733 | Circular moored net boat | | | Iwon Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 7901014 |
| 745 | | | | Tanchon Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 7901014 |
| 749 | Same | | | Soho Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 7701014 |
| 753 | | | | Samho Fishery Station | "Socialist Workers Youth" | NOCHONG 7811014 |
| 755 | | | | Soho Fishery Station | "Same" | Same |
| 757 | Same | | | Same | | NOCHONG 7701014 |
| 760 | Same | | | Tojo Fishery Station | | MINJU 7911014 |
| 761 | Same | | | Sinchang Fishery Station | "Same" | NOCHONG 7701014 |
| 762 | | | | Tojo Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 7801014 |
| 767 | Same | | | Sinchang Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 7701014 |
| 768 | Same | | | Yongdae Fishery Station | Capt Han Kyu | MINJU 7806014 |
| 770 | Same | | | Wonsan Fishery Station | | MINJU 7711014 |
| 771 | Angler net boat | | | The Third Fishing Group | | NOCHONG 7911014 |
| 772 | Same | | | Chongju Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 7706014 |
| 854 | Same | | | Same | | Same |
| 856 | Same | | | Mundok Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 7911014 |
| 857 | Same | | | Same | | NOCHONG 7806014 |
| | | | | Same | | NOCHONG 7911014 |

Table 2 (continued)

| Number | Type | Tonnage | Year Built | Controlled by | Remarks | Source |
|--------|---------------------------|---------|------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| 859 | | | | Hanchon Fishery Station | | NODONG 791130 |
| 866 | | | | The Second Fishing Group | | |
| 867 | | | | Hanchon Fishery Station | | NODONG 790119 |
| | | | | The Second Fishing Group | | Same |
| 908 | Remodeled angler net boat | | | Hanchon Fishery Station | | NODONG 770661 |
| | | | | The X Fishing Group | | |
| | | | | Haeju Fishery Station | | |
| 925 | | | | Yanghwa Fishery Station | | MINJU 790824 |
| 926 | | | | T'oejo Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 790303 |
| 930 | Angler net boat | | | Mundok Fishery Station | | NODONG 780616 |
| 931 | Same | | | Same | | Same |
| 933 | Same | | | Same | | Same |
| 1063 | Same | | | Mongumpo Fishery Station | | NODONG 770601 |
| 1068 | Remodeled angler net boat | | | Same | | NODONG 770621 |
| 1071 | Angler net boat | | | Mongumpo Fishery Station | | NODONG 770601 |
| 1101 | | | | Tokkumi Fishery Cooperatives | | NOCHONG 791016 |
| 1195 | | | | Yongdae Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 780301 |
| 1995 | Drag net boat | | | Same | This may be one and the same as 1195 | MINJU 771221 |
| 1996 | Same | | | Iwon Fishery Station | | NODONG 790121 |
| 2001 | Search vessel | | | East Sea Search Unit | | NODONG 770309 |
| 2004 | Drag Net Boat | | | Wonsan Fishery Station | | |
| 2601 | | | | The First Fishing Group | | MINJU 761223 |
| 2602 | | | | Nampo Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 771204 |
| 2609 | | | | Same | | Same |
| 2651 | | | | Same | | Same |
| 2663 | | | | The First Fishing Group | Capt Pak Pong-se | NODONG 791225 |
| 2941 | | | | Nampo Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 771204 |
| 3262 | | | | Yongdae Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 791225 |
| 3274 | | | | Komalsan Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 780301 |
| | | | | Same | | Same |

Table 2 (continued)

| Number | Type | Tonnage | Year Built | Controlled by | Remarks | Source |
|--------|------------------|---------|------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 3275 | All purpose boat | | | Otaejin Fishery Station | Re-modeled as all purpose boat in 1979. | NOCHONG 791227 |
| 3290 | | | | Sapo Fishery Station | | NOCHONG 780306 |
| 3293 | | | | Same | | NODONG 780704 MINJU 790904 |
| 3296 | Fishing vessel | | | Same | | NOCHONG 800113 |
| 3523 | | | | Manju Fishery | | MINJU 790327 |
| 3524 | | | | Cooperatives | | Same |
| 3537 | Same | | | Yongdae Fishery Station | | MINJU 790113 |
| 3538 | | | | Same | | Same |
| 3539 | | | | Same | | NOCHONG 780301 |
| 3541 | | | | Same | | Same |
| 3543 | | | | Same | "Socialist Workers Youth" | NOCHONG 781230 |
| 3632 | | | | | Repaired at Pangjin Shipyard | NOCHONG 780301 |
| 3640 | | | | | Same | NODONG 771101 |

Note: Following reports appeared in connection with Vessel Number 108.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Repaired at Pangjin Shipyard | NODONG 77 Nov 1 |
| Assigned to Snp'o Fishery Station | NOCHONG 78 Mar 1 |
| Assigned to Snp'o Fishery Station | MINJU 78 Dec 22 |
| Same | NOCHONG 79 Apr 8 |
| Same | NOCHONG 79 Dec 6 |
| Assigned to Otaejin Fishery Station | NOCHONG 80 Jan 13 |

It is uncertain if the vessel was reassigned or there are two vessels involved.

The following table is prepared to show each vessel assigned to each fishery station. The Vessel Number 108 was shown under Sinp'o as it was originally confirmed.

4105

19

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

CALL FOR EXPANSION IN FISH PROCESSING

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Achieve New Innovations in Fish Processing Work"]

[Text] At the present, when a dynamic struggle is being waged in every quarter to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress as a great victory celebration, the fisheries sector is faced with the important task of having to bring about new innovations in fish processing and fishing.

As our great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "This year the fisheries sector must catch more fish by setting up a scientific fishing system and modernizing fishing boats and fishing equipment and must, by expanding fish handling places, refrigerated plants and processing facilities, ensure that not one fish goes bad after it is caught, and that the people are supplied with fish all year round."

Along with staying on the sea and catching many fish the year round, good-quality fish processing on a large scale is a worthwhile task which embodies the lofty intentions of our great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the aims of the party to give our people a more abundant and happy life.

Today, if the fisheries sector makes the people's diet more abundant by improving fish processing, they will be more deeply endowed with the dignity and pride of living in a socialist fatherland led by our great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and they will spread the dynamic struggle to strive harder to make the Sixth Party Congress shine even more brightly as a victors' celebration by carrying out this year's plan ahead of schedule.

The achievement of great innovations in the fish processing industry is the mature demand of the development of fishery work in the present era.

Holding aloft the chuche fisheries policy put forth by our great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people, moving out in the spirit of pressing the chollima speed battle, have set up solid, modern fisheries bases on empty land. Thus, our country has reached the highest level in the world in the amount of fish provided per capita.

if no fish are allowed to spoil under any conditions and are processed well, our present fish output will be enough to supply the people year round with fresh and more plentiful fish.

Officials and workers in the fisheries sector and other concerned sectors must be mobilized as one in the struggle to correctly recognize the significance of the fish processing industry, expand processing and storage capabilities, and raise the quality of processed fish products.

In order to achieve new innovations in fish processing, officials, workers and processors in the fisheries sectors must first of all become imbued with party loyalty, working class spirit, and concern for the people, and must show a high degree of revolutionary character to serve society and the people.

Officials and workers in the fisheries sector must have a highly developed spirit of devoted service to the working classes and people, and must strive to provide much more good-tasting fish to the people.

Party organizations must be made to put the interests of the country and people first and to instructively carry out indoctrination work so that the frugal livelihood of the people in fish processing will display a high character.

The loyalty of officials and workers to the party and the revolution must come forth to solve problems which arise through no fault of their own, by mobilizing and utilizing fully all kinds of potential and ability. Today, though the fisheries sector is using its already existing refrigeration and storage capacity to the fullest and is returning its existing processing plants to full capacity, it is possible to process many more fish than is done presently.

Therefore, concerned units must actively step up repair and maintenance of refrigeration plants and storage warehouses and must perform technical management of fish processing facilities well. Officials and workers, exhibiting a self-reliant mentality, must powerfully wage the struggle to better replenish and complete their own maintenance and repair bases and bases that produce facilities accessories, and they must solve by themselves and within their own units technical problems which arise in repair and maintenance work.

In order to press on with improving fish processing work, specific technical and economic measures to do so must be set up.

Only if the fisheries sector moves out to further rationalize enterprise management and to develop processing work on a new scientific-technical base can we guarantee abundant production of good-quality processed fish products to match the daily rising standard of living of the workers.

Fisheries sector guidance officials must improve production organization and guidance, in tune with the demands of real development, and must further organize the management of enterprises. In particular, they must set up and carefully bring about realistic policies to better improve technical management and facilities management.

Intensification of scientific research and the powerful spread of mass technical innovation are important keys for decisively raising the quality of processed fish products. Fisheries sector scientists, technicians, and workers must think boldly and carry out their thinking to make fish processing more mechanized, more automated, and more scientific. In addition, all units must hold on to skilled labor, implement training with a sense of vision, and move out to complete without interruption standard manufacturing laws and technical management regulations. By these actions we must use the fish we catch in a more overall and effective manner, thus guaranteeing production of many more better tasting, nutritious, and varied processed fish products.

Officials and workers in the fisheries sector must set up specific measures to expand the variety of processed fish products and to raise their quality, and they must project these measures powerfully.

In addition, we must further improve the packaging of processed fish products. We must move out to wage the mass struggle to firmly control packing reproduction sites, actively mobilize and make use of local resources, and produce much more packing equipment.

The strong support for the fisheries sector on the part of the whole country and people is an important guarantee that innovations in fish processing will be implemented.

Improvement of fish processing work is a task for officials and workers of all sectors and units to do for themselves, and if they all carry out their responsibilities completely, they can successfully solve the problem of maintaining and repairing processing facilities, and the task of creating new refrigeration capabilities as well.

Concerned organizations and units must powerfully wage a struggle to finish completely the construction quota given them for refrigerated warehouses and refrigerators by the time of the party congress, and to expand fish processing facilities.

Organizing and directing construction ambitiously in an atmosphere of reality, and strengthening technical guidance, the guidance officials in the concerned sector must ensure absolutely that the demands of the battle for speed in the future administration of work are realized.

If officials are resolute and push forward, and the masses are conscious and vigorously launch into it, there is no such thing as a job which cannot

be done. The working classes of concerned plants such as the Ryongsong Machinery Factory and the 8 August Factory must guarantee quality production of needed mechanical facilities and accessories on time by studying reserves and by searching for methods. Economic guidance officials must engage every link and carry out security work well so that they can carry on without fail the work with which they are entrusted.

Officials of local party chapters and powerholding organizations, who must take complete responsibility for and monitor the people's livelihood, must further strengthen labor, material, and technical support for the fisheries sector.

Holding high the call of the party, let us all launch together in rising up to bring about reform in fish processing work, and let us celebrate with deeper meaning the Sixth Party Congress.

8481

CSO: 4108

NORTH KOREA'S TRUCK TRANSPORT SYSTEM EXAMINED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 71, Jun 80 p 37

[Text] Cargo transportation by truck in North Korea, estimated to be 10 percent of all cargo moved, continues to play only a supplementary role to rail transportation. This situation can be traced to few cargo carrying vehicles and to inadequate roads.

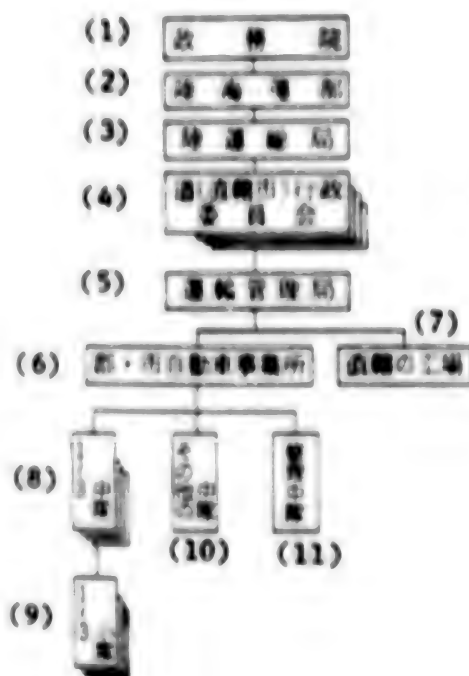
Practically all of the cargo vehicles are 2.5-ton Mod 58 Sungni trucks (produced by the Sungni Automobile Plant). For construction work and for the military, some 10-ton "Ch'ajer" trucks (produced by the Sungni Automobile plant) are in use. Since about 3 or 4 years ago, one to five trailers are being hooked on to these trucks (NODONG SINMUN, 7 August 1980). This indicates that volume is being given priority over transportation time.

The governmental office responsible for cargo transportation, excluding rail transport, is the Ministry of Land and Sea Transportation under the State Administration Council. More specifically, the General Bureau of Land Transport of the Ministry of Land and Sea Transportation is responsible for truck transportation, and it directs and controls all of the provincial (and directly administered cities') transportation control bureaus of the respective administrative committees. The transportation control bureaus of the provincial (directly administered cities') administrative committees control not only the long distance automobile transportation units under their direct purview but also automotive repair shops. Additionally, the provincial (directly administered cities') transportation control bureaus direct and oversee automotive operations offices established in each of the counties, cities (districts). The Automotive Operations Offices are composed of three companies (three squads make up a company) of Mod-58 Sungnis, other automotive rolling stock (Ch'aju for example) and repair companies.

Most of the items transported by these trucks are consumer goods such as foodstuff and articles of daily need and raw materials for factories in the outlying districts. Distances traveled are limited to intracounty (one way distance of 20 to 30 kilometers) or intraprovince (80 to 100 kilometers).

Note: Until June 1978, the Automotive Operations Offices were under the control of the provincial General Bureau of Industry which is an organ of the Light Industry Committee of the State Administration Council. (NODONG SINMUN 20 June 1978); in August 1978 they were transferred to Transportation Control of the Provincial Administrative Committee (NODONG SINMUN 2 August 1978; MINJU CHOSON, 16 January 1980).

Note: Long distance hauling (some stretch over two provinces) include those that use the Pyongyang-Wonsan superhighway.



Key:

1. State Administration Council
2. Ministry of Land and Sea Transportation
3. General Bureau of Land Transport
4. Provincial (directly administered cities) Administrative Committees
5. Transportation Control Bureau
6. County, City Automotive Operations Office
7. Directly Administered Plants
8. One to Three Companies
9. One to Three Squads
10. Other Companies
11. Repair (Maintenance) Company

8358

CSO: 4105

STATE OF TELEVISION PRODUCTION REPORTED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 71, Jun 80 pp 50-51

[Text] An article appearing in the [Beijing] RENMIN RIBAO of 26 August 1979 stated: "The Television Service Station of Sesonng District, Pyongyang, sent people to register and inspect homes that have television sets."

Judging solely from this article, it must be assumed that all residents who own televisions must register them and that the sets malfunction frequently. However, the article gives no clue as to the total number of television ownership in North Korea.

Television sets in North Korea can be divided into two general types: 1) Those which have been imported from foreign countries; and, 2) Those which were domestically produced. An estimate of the number in category 1)--those which have been imported total about 180,000. The figure was based on the numbers imported from the USSR and Japan as shown in the table on the following page. USSR import figures for 1970, 1971, and 1979 are unavailable at this research center so they must remain unknown, but since there were no imports before 1972 and it is unlikely that the 1970 and 71 figures would exceed the 10,000 figure for 1972, we are assigning 10,000 units for those years; likewise, assuming that the 1979 imports were about the same as those of 1978, the figure for that year is arbitrarily fixed at 15,000 giving a grand total of all sets imported from abroad at about 180,000. Also since it is unlikely that television sets were imported from any other country except the Soviet Union and Japan, the figure of 180,000 represents the total number of television sets North Korea imported from foreign countries.

[Table on following page]

TV Imports to North Korea

| Year | From USSR | From Japan |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1968 | 0 | 15 |
| 69 | 0 | 14 |
| 70 | Unknown | 5 |
| 71 | Unknown | 10 |
| 72 | 10,000 | 91 |
| 73 | 11,000 | 280 |
| 74 | 8,000 | 320 |
| 75 | 10,000 | 3,307 |
| 76 | 13,000 | 202 |
| 77 | 12,964 | 26,710 |
| 78 | 18,810 | 25,966 |
| 79 | Unknown | 14,462 |
| Total | 83,774 | 71,382 |
| Sum | 155,156 | |
| Grand Total About | 180,000 | |

With regard to 2)--domestically produced sets--this research center estimates that there isn't a single one. The basis for this is the fact that the first effort to create a domestic television industry was its Six-Year Plan (1971-76) under which the Taedonggang Television Plant with an annual production capacity of 100,000 units was to be built. Actually, construction of the plant was not completed until early in 1979 and although it has been reported that it has gone into production, there has been absolutely no tangible evidence of anything being produced to date. It is therefore assumed that the total number of television receivers in North Korea is equal to the number imported.

There is a total of approximately 2.65 million households (1979 census figure of 18,559,000 persons divided by 7 in an average household--all figures are based on estimates made by this research center) which means that there is about one TV set per 15 households.

The 180,000 units imported by North Korea include both complete sets and unassembled parts. The parts imported are assembled at three plants specializing in this function in North Korea. The Taedonggang Television

Plant unlike the other three assembly plants, is designed to be a television manufacturing plant, including a plant manufacturing Braun tubes imported from Romania.

| TV Related Plant (Assembly Plant) | Location | Product | Source |
|---|---|--|-----------------------------|
| Nampo Communications Equipment Plant | Nampo, S. Pyongan Province | Radio, TV, Phono, Tele- phones, Wire- less, Radar, Closed Circuit Equipment | KOGYO [Industry] p 51 |
| Anju Communications Equipment Plant | Anju County S. Pyongan Province | TV Relay Equipment | " p 52 |
| Wonsan TV Assembly Plant | Wonsan, Kangwon Province | TV | " p 52 |
| Tanch'on Honored Vets TV Factory (TV Production Plant) | Tanch'on County S. Hamgyong Province | TV | " p 52 |
| Taedonggang TV Plant | Sadong District, Pyongyang | TV | This Publi- cation No 63 |

On 15 April 1972, North Korea began color television broadcasting with technology and facilities imported from Nippon Electric Company [NEC] of Japan. Because there were so few television ownership before 1972, probably practically all of the television sets currently in North Korea are color television sets. In 1977 there was an announcement to the effect that "the television service area covers 97 percent of all householding areas and the color television service area covers 73 percent of the total TV service areas." (Korea Central News Agency of 28 June 77)

Note 1. Sources for figures on television imports are from various issues of "USSR Annual Trade Report" (USSR Foreign Trade Ministry); "Japan-Korea Trade" (Japan-Korea Trade Association).

8338

CSO: 4105

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

HO TAM VISITS ANGOLA, RWANDA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Press Conference on Arrival

SK030905 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0858 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam visited Angola from July 28 to 31 as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report.

Upon their arrival in Luanda, the special envoy and his party were met at the airport by Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge and other officials concerned, the DPRK ambassador and embassy officials in Angola.

The special envoy held a press conference at the airport and issued an arrival statement.

In the statement he said that the peoples of Korea and Angola are close comrades-in-arms and brothers linked by the bonds of friendship through their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, and noted that he was very happy to have an opportunity to see for himself the successes achieved by the Angolan people in their struggle for the building of an independent and prosperous new society.

On July 29 the special envoy had talks with the Angolan foreign minister.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The Angolan foreign minister arranged a banquet that day in honor of the special envoy.

Toasts were made there.

In his toast the Angolan foreign minister said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a special envoy to further strengthen the friendly relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries, and emphasized that Angola hopes for an early reunification of Korea under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader.

The participants drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos.

The banquet took place in a friendly atmosphere.

On the morning of July 30 the special envoy laid a wreath at the grave of Agostinho Neto and visited a textile mill.

Meeting With Angolan President

SK010043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Pyongyang August 1 (KCNA)--Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of Angola, on July 29 met Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report.

The special envoy conveyed cordial regards and words of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

Expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards and words, the president asked the special envoy to convey his warm greetings and reverence to the great leader and wholeheartedly wished the great leader good health and a long life.

Expressing full support and solidarity for the Korean people's cause of national reunification, the president said that this is a steadfast position of the party, government and people of Angola.

Saying that as taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, it is very important at the present moment to achieve unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement, he stressed that the non-aligned movement should discharge its historical mission as an anti-imperialist force.

He declared that the Angolan party, government and people would make every effort possible to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Angola and Korea.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were the special envoys party, the DPRK ambassador to Angola, the Angolan foreign minister and other officials concerned.

Ho Tam in Rwanda

SK030846 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, arrived in the capital of Rwanda on July 31, according to a report.

He was met at the airport by Francois Ngarukiyintwali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Rwanda, the general director and directors of departments, the Rwandan ambassador to our country and the DPRK ambassador and embassy officials in Rwanda.

At the airport, the special envoy had a press conference and made public an arrival statement.

In the statement he conveyed friendly greetings of the Korean people to the Rwandan people.

Noting that the Korean and Rwandan peoples were closely linked with each other by the close bonds of friendship for the commonness of their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the building of a new society, he stressed that the meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected President Habyarimana Juvenal in Pyongyang was a historic event which marked an epochal occasion in bringing into bloom and development the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and two peoples on a new plane.

He expressed the conviction that his visit to Rwanda would make a contribution to further strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and peoples under the banner of independence, sovereignty and non-alignment.

Meets Rwanda President

SK040637 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)--Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda, on August 2 met Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report.

The special envoy conveyed a verbal message of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president inquired after the health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and expressed deep thanks for the precious words given to him and asked the special envoy to convey his fraternal greetings and those of the Rwandan people to the great leader.

The president spoke about the deep impression he got during his visit to our country and stated that Rwanda would do everything possible to expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with Korea.

Rwanda regards the question of Korean reunification as her own and the Rwandan Government and people fully support all the policies put forward by respected Comrade President Kim Il-song for the reunification of Korea, he said, and stressed:

For the reunification of Korea, the U.S. troops must get out of South Korea and the military fascist rule must be terminated in South Korea. In the international arena Rwanda will act in full support of the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Referring to the question of the non-aligned movement, he expressed full support to the policy put forward by the great Comrade Kim Il-song for the development and strengthening of the non-aligned movement.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were the ambassador of our country to Rwanda and the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Rwanda.

Meets With Rwandan Officials

SK050356 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on a visit to Rwanda as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on August 1 met and had a talk with Habimana Bonaventure, general secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda, according to a report.

Expressing satisfaction with the development of the cooperative relations between the Rwandan and Korean parties, the general secretary expressed full support to the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Expressing his reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he asked the special envoy to convey his warm greetings and best wishes to the great leader.

The talk proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

On the same day, the special envoy of the great leader had talks with Francois Ngarukiyintwali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Rwanda.

At the talks which took place in a friendly atmosphere, a unanimity of views was reached on all problems discussed.

In the evening the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation arranged a banquet in welcome of the visit of the special envoy of the great leader to Rwanda.

Invited to the banquet were the party of the special envoy and the DPRK ambassador and embassy officials in Kigali. Present there were the

secretary general of the president's office who is minister of public works and equipment, the minister of youth and sports, the minister of agriculture and livestock, the minister of national education, the secretary general of the Ministry of Health and other personages concerned of Rwanda and the Rwandan ambassador to Korea.

Speeches were made at the banquet.

In his speech, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Rwanda extended deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for sending a special envoy to his country and said that the special envoy's visit to Rwanda carried particular significance in the development of relations between the two countries.

He expressed full support to the Korean peoples struggle for national reunification.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of His Excellency Habyarimana Juvenal, president of Rwanda.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The special envoy of the great leader left Kigali on August 3 after concluding his visit to Rwanda.

Visit in PDRY

SK050111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam arrived in Aden on August 3 for a visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report.

He was met at the airport by the foreign minister and personages concerned of the PDRY and the DPRK ambassador and embassy officials in Aden.

The special envoy issued an arrival statement at the airport.

In the statement he conveyed friendly greetings of the Korean people to the Democratic Yemeni people.

Saying that he was very happy to have an opportunity to see for himself the successes made by the Democratic Yemeni people in the building of a new life during his visit, he wished them greater success in the future.

He expressed the belief that his visit to Democratic Yemen would contribute to further developing and strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations forged between Korea and Democratic Yemen.

PDRY Visit Concluded

SK090543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Pyongyang August 9 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on a visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen as a special envoy to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on August 4 met and had talks with Salim Salih Muhammad, foreign minister of the PDRY, according to a report.

Present there on the DPRK side were the special envoy's party and the DPRK ambassador to Democratic Yemen and on the opposite side were a vice-minister of foreign affairs and a personage concerned.

At the talks, which proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere, a consensus of views was reached on all problems discussed.

That day the foreign minister of Democratic Yemen arranged a banquet for the special envoy of the great leader.

Invited to the banquet were the special envoy's party and the DPRK ambassador and embassy officials in Aden. Present there were the chairman of the auditing commission of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, a vice-minister of foreign affairs and other personages concerned.

The participants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The banquet took place in a friendly atmosphere.

On the afternoon of August 4 the special envoy of the great leader presented a wreath at the monument to the martyrs of Democratic Yemen.

He left Aden on August 7 after concluding his visit to Democratic Yemen.

He was seen off at the airport by the foreign minister and personages concerned of Democratic Yemen and the DPRK ambassador and embassy officials in Aden.

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BRIEFS

KWP DELEGATION IN BANGLADESH--Pyongyang, 10 Aug (KCNA)--Ziaur Rahman, president of Bangladesh, on 7 August met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, on a visit to his country, according to a report. On the occasion the head of the delegation conveyed cordial greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president inquired after the health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and expressed deep thanks for his cordial greetings and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to him. The president wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the relations of fraternal friendship between Bangladesh and Korea and the belief that the relations between the Nationalist Party of Bangladesh and the Workers Party of Korea and between Bangladesh and Korea will develop more favorably in the future. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK100856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 10 Aug 80]

KIM KYONG-YON'S GUYANA VISIT--Pyongyang, 9 Aug (KCNA)--Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, on 2 August met the government delegation of our country headed by Vice-Premier Kim Kyong-yon on a visit to his country, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards and a verbal message of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the prime minister. Expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards and verbal message, the prime minister wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader. The prime minister expressed satisfaction with the excellent development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Guyana and Korea. Highly speaking of the policy on the non-aligned movement put forward by the great leader at the joint meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Central Peoples Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he said: Guyana's stand is in accord with it. Referring to the question of Korean reunification, he said that Guyana would invariably support the policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. For this, he stated, Guyana will conduct energetic activity

in the international arena. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the entire members of the delegation, the DPRK ambassador to Guyana and the wife of the Guyanese Prime Minister. [Text] [SK082347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 8 Aug 80]

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